20090316.ba v04_n255.bam.20090316

>From ???@??? Mon Mar 16 08:35:03 2009 -0500
Date: Mon, 16 Mar 2009 07:34:21 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 4255
Message-Id: <20090316133423.B6755D52A2@srvr1.theporch.com>

BOATANCHORS Digest 4255

Topics covered in this issue include:

Message-Id: <6.2.1.2.2.20090314163721.038ca2e0@pop-server.nc.rr.com>
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 16:38:21 -0400
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function

Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

BTW, the brilliance is related to the tube, not the location of the tube...ie: It moves with the tube.

At 04:31 PM 3/14/2009, you wrote:
> I'm working on a transmitter that has a series stack of 3 OB2 VR
> tubes. When the (newly repaired) Amperite TD relay pulls in , it
> applies primary voltage through another relay to a number of
> transformers...one being the plate transformer. There's a voltage divider
> off the filtered B+ that is applied across the string of OB2's to
> generate the regulated 320V from these 3 tubes
>
> When primary voltage is applied, the tube at the top of this
> string glows quite brightly...MUCH more so than the others in the string.
>
>The circuit is shown at: http://www.k5mo.com/trix.jpg and the tube in
>question is V20.
>
>
> My question is, what is the normal brilliance of these tubes when
> they're doing their thing. At this point there *should* be little load on
> this line. Should they all light at roughly the same brilliance?
>
>
> Thanks, John K5MO

Message-ID: <49BC2827.8080606@cox.net>
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 17:56:55 -0400
From: Mike Steussy <ae4r@cox.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Boatanchors <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Recapping SX-100
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Garey and all... I used 630v yellow plastic axials purchased from Frontier Capacitor when I replaced the paper tubulars, many of them "black beauties," in my SX-100 Mk 2. The radio works FB and visitors to my station never see them under the chassis. They were pretty easy to install except for the six (!) tubulars mounted between the wafers of the selectivity switch. Since you've been into your SX-100, you know what I mean.

I had removed the front panel for cleaning, so I could take the mounting nut off the switch bushing, unsolder three wires, and pull the switch away from the panel by flexing the remaining wires. This allowed me to get at the capacitors. I cut off the wires flush with the ends of the old capacitors and attached the new ones after winding their wires in spirals around a 2w resistor lead and slipping the spirals over the old wires. Avoided messing with solder joints on the switch wafers and looks neat.

Two images of this switch are on the web at the site address below (courtesy of Dick Rucker KM4ML) in series on a little talk I gave to the local QCWA chapter last year. Good luck and have fun!

http://homepage.mac.com/rrucker/PhotoAlbum102.html

BTW, Garey, your TR-4 CD is a masterpiece. Thanks for all your hard work. I'm looking forward to your 2-C/2-NT disk.

73, Mike Steussy AE4R

Message-ID: <SNT106-DS198340D06FD12C876D057A09D0@phx.gbl>
From: "JAMES HANLON" <knjhanlon@msn.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "johnmb" <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 17:11:38 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
     boundary="----=_NextPart_000_0060_01C9A4C7.F3498A60"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_0060_01C9A4C7.F3498A60
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="utf-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

John,

Since all three tubes are in series, the same current must be flowing =
through each of them. R100 should be limiting the maximum current =
through them to 30 ma. There should NOT be "resistors across each OB2 =
to even things up." =20

I would expect each of them to glow about the same, especially if they =
are of the same manufacture. The voltage across each of them should be =

about 108 volts. They will be brightest when you are pulling no current =
out of the 320 volt line, and they will go dimmer as you load the line =
down. When they go out you have dropped the voltage across them below 3 =
x 108 =3D 324 volts because of the current draw and the associated drop =
across R100. If you are worried about the one that is brighter, try =
substituting a "new" one.

Jim, W8KGI
  ----- Original Message -----=20
  From: Chuck Grandgent<mailto:chuck@chuckg.com>=20
  To: Old Tube Radios<mailto:boatanchors@theporch.com>=20
  Cc: Old Tube Radios<mailto:boatanchors@theporch.com>=20
  Sent: Saturday, March 14, 2009 2:35 PM
  Subject: Re: OB2 function

  I hope there's some resistors across each OB2 to even things up.
  What's the measured voltage across each one ?
  Also, a symptom of a 'bad" OB2 can be that it glows like that.

     Chuck, K1OM

  On Sat, Mar 14, 2009 at 4:31 PM, john =
<johnmb@nc.rr.com<mailto:johnmb@nc.rr.com>> wrote:

  >   I'm working on a transmitter that has a series stack of 3 OB2 =
VR
  > tubes. When the (newly repaired) Amperite TD relay pulls in , it =
applies
  > primary voltage through another relay to a number of =
transformers...one
  > being the plate transformer. There's a voltage divider off the =
filtered B+
  > that is applied across the string of OB2's to generate the regulated =
320V
  > from these 3 tubes
  >
  >   When primary voltage is applied, the tube at the top of this =
string
  > glows quite brightly...MUCH more so than the others in the string.
  >
  > The circuit is shown at: =
http://www.k5mo.com/trix.jpg<http://www.k5mo.com/trix.jpg> and the tube =
in
  > question is V20.
  >
  >
  >   My question is, what is the normal brilliance of these tubes =

when
  > they're doing their thing. At this point there *should* be little =
load on
  > this line. Should they all light at roughly the same brilliance?
  >
  >
  >   Thanks, John K5MO
  >
  >

------=_NextPart_000_0060_01C9A4C7.F3498A60
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

------=_NextPart_000_0060_01C9A4C7.F3498A60--

Message-ID: <49BC3C5A.8060900@mindspring.com>
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 19:23:06 -0400
From: Garey Barrell <k4oah@mindspring.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Boatanchors <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Recapping SX-100
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Mike -

Thanks....   I've had this SX-100 for about ten years, and finally got around to looking at it again. When I first got it, there was a shorted cap inside the 2nd Converter sub-chassis.   It worked "ok" after that repair, and I was so tired of working on a "working great" hamfest purchase, I stuck it back on the shelf. Opening it up again, I found what I had found earlier and forgotten, it's already been recapped with a combination of Orange Drops, and a couple of other 'new' caps! So that's why I put it away back when....... It's a Mark 1, but has been converted to a Mark 2 with the Slow AVC, BFO injection, and a 3 position toggle for Off-Fast-Slow AVC. The workmanship isn't the greatest, so

I'm gonna have to do some more work on it.

Anyway, while I'm looking around, it starts a nasty arcing sound, and the S-Meter is banging from stop to stop, so I kill the power and start looking. Of course nothing found, except that the +270V bus goes to 5V when it happens. I short the meter with a clip lead to protect it while I'm looking, and find that pushing on the top of the front panel (out of the case) can cause it to happen, some of the time. So I spend the next hour poking and looking, and nothing..... Finally I take the leads off the meter, deciding it has to be IN the meter, and sure enough no more short! So after another hour removing the meter, (not necessary, by the way!,) I remove the faceplate and the back of the four mounting screws _HAD_ the remains of what looked to be a filament tape of some sort that used to insulate these screws from the faceplate, which is of course mounted to the movement. Sure enough, there is a nice little burn mark on the "head" of one of the mounting screws.....

So, FYI.... It's easier to remove the meter cover, then the faceplate, and put a piece of black tape over each screw after flaking the old tape off with a screwdriver blade. It's mostly dust, so comes right off!!

Thanks for the comments on the CD. I wish I had had a digital camera and computer stuff to do it 30 years ago, sure would have saved ME a lot of hours poking around and scratching my head looking for a stupid resistor! :-)

73, Garey - K4OAH
Glen Allen, VA

Drake 2-B, 4-B, C-Line & TR-4/C Service Supplement CDs
<www.k4oah.com>

Mike Steussy wrote:
> Garey and all... I used 630v yellow plastic axials purchased from
> Frontier Capacitor when I replaced the paper tubulars, many of them
> "black beauties," in my SX-100 Mk 2. The radio works FB and visitors
> to my station never see them under the chassis. They were pretty easy
> to install except for the six (!) tubulars mounted between the wafers
> of the selectivity switch. Since you've been into your SX-100, you
> know what I mean.
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> mounting nut off the switch bushing, unsolder three wires, and pull
> the switch away from the panel by flexing the remaining wires. This
> allowed me to get at the capacitors. I cut off the wires flush with
> the ends of the old capacitors and attached the new ones after winding

> their wires in spirals around a 2w resistor lead and slipping the
> spirals over the old wires. Avoided messing with solder joints on the
> switch wafers and looks neat.
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> Two images of this switch are on the web at the site address below
> (courtesy of Dick Rucker KM4ML) in series on a little talk I gave to
> the local QCWA chapter last year. Good luck and have fun!
>
> http://homepage.mac.com/rrucker/PhotoAlbum102.html
>
> BTW, Garey, your TR-4 CD is a masterpiece. Thanks for all your hard
> work. I'm looking forward to your 2-C/2-NT disk.
>
> 73, Mike Steussy AE4R
>

From: WA5CAB@cs.com
Message-ID: <c55.43bd0ee8.36ed968b@cs.com>
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 19:23:55 EDT
Subject: Re: OB2 function
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="part1_c55.43bd0ee8.36ed968b_boundary"

--part1_c55.43bd0ee8.36ed968b_boundary
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John,

Jim is correct that there shouldn't be shunt resistors across each tube. My
database says that there is also an 0C2 rated at 75 VDC. I don't think I have
ever encountered one but check that all three tubes are actually 0B2's.
Otherwise, unless there is a load tapped across the lower tube(s), two or more VR
tubes in series should all glow with about the same brilliance. As the
brilliance is normally directly proportional to the current that the shunt
regulator
is shunting. Maximum when none is being drawn by the load.

In a message dated 3/14/2009 5:12:32 PM Central Standard Time,
knjhanlon@msn.com writes:
>   On Sat, Mar 14, 2009 at 4:31 PM, john <johnmb@nc.rr.com<
> mailto:johnmb@nc.rr.com>> wrote:
>
>   >   I'm working on a transmitter that has a series stack of 3 OB2 VR

>   >tubes. When the (newly repaired) Amperite TD relay pulls in , it
> applies
>   >primary voltage through another relay to a number of transformers...one
>   >being the plate transformer. There's a voltage divider off the filtered
> B+
>   >that is applied across the string of OB2's to generate the regulated 320V
>   >from these 3 tubes
>   >
>   >   When primary voltage is applied, the tube at the top of this
> string
>   >glows quite brightly...MUCH more so than the others in the string.
>   >
>   >The circuit is shown at: http://www.k5mo.com/trix.jpg<
> http://www.k5mo.com/trix.jpg> and the tube in
>   >question is V20.
>   >
>   >
>   >   My question is, what is the normal brilliance of these tubes when
>   >they're doing their thing. At this point there *should* be little load on
>   >this line. Should they all light at roughly the same brilliance?
>   >
>

Robert & Susan Downs - Houston
wa5cab dot com (Web Store)
MVPA 9480

--part1_c55.43bd0ee8.36ed968b_boundary
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

--part1_c55.43bd0ee8.36ed968b_boundary--

MIME-Version: 1.0
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 19:30:25 -0400
Message-ID: <a913924b0903141630i1748a05at1d2c22a6c81c1a47@mail.gmail.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function
From: Chuck Grandgent <chuck@chuckg.com>

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary=001636ed65771788b304651c9a58

--001636ed65771788b304651c9a58
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I was mostly concerned if one of them shorted.
Then, the resistors would ensure that the voltage across the remaining OB2's
would not be substantially raised.

   Chuck, K1OM

On Sat, Mar 14, 2009 at 7:14 PM, Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net> wrote:

> HI Chuck,
>
> If it's open circuit-not the case here as all three are glowing-the
> regulated voltage will rise by somewhat less with resistors that without. If
> the tube is shorted, the resistors are likewise not useful, you'll get 2/3
> of the regulated voltage with or without them. If the tube's voltage has
> risen, the resistors will help some, but not a lot.
>
> For safety, I might add a sensitive relay at the bottom of the string of
> OB2s that shuts off plate B+ if current isn't flowing in the 0B2 string.
> You could, of course, do the same thing for the final cathode current,
> maybe with a fuse.
>
> Yours for smoke-free transmitting,
>
> /scott
>
> except for the case where one of the OB2's is defective, no ?
>>
>> On Sat, Mar 14, 2009 at 5:29 PM, Scott Robinson <<mailto:
>> spr@earthlink.net>spr@earthlink.net> wrote:
>>
>> Folks,
>>
>> Sorry to disagree, but regulator tubes aren't like capacitors; the voltage
>> across each is well defined, so equalizing resistors aren't useful to even
>> anything up. The current through all three is the same, since they are in
>> series, and each one will be at its regulated voltage, all approximately
>> equal at 105V.
>>
>> Regards,
>>
>> Scott

>>
>>
>> I hope there's some resistors across each OB2 to even things up.
>> What's the measured voltage across each one ?
>> Also, a symptom of a 'bad" OB2 can be that it glows like that.
>>
>> Chuck, K1OM
>>
>> On Sat, Mar 14, 2009 at 4:31 PM, john <<mailto:johnmb@nc.rr.com>
>> johnmb@nc.rr.com> wrote:
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>>   I'm working on a transmitter that has a series stack of 3 OB2 VR
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>> that is applied across the string of OB2's to generate the regulated 320V
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>> they're doing their thing. At this point there *should* be little load on
>> this line. Should they all light at roughly the same brilliance?
>>
>>
>>   Thanks, John K5MO
>>
>
>

--001636ed65771788b304651c9a58
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

--001636ed65771788b304651c9a58--

Message-ID: <8E29F370FE7E45F188B1574DC4D5DCF1@gateway>
From: "Sandy" <ebjr37@charter.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 18:54:45 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="iso-8859-1";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Yes, they should all be about the same brightness. Sometimes different manufacturers' tubes act differently in series. The voltage drop across each tube should be within a volt or two of being the same. You might try switching the tubes around. If the "bright" one is still bright in a new position, I'd try changing that one out for a new one. If one of the tubes is acting up you will find out which one is bad as it's voltage drop will be different. With a normal 0B2 it should be around 105-108 volts.

73,

Sandy W5TVW

----- Original Message -----
From: "john" <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 14, 2009 3:31 PM
Subject: OB2 function

> I'm working on a transmitter that has a series stack of 3 OB2 VR tubes.
> When the (newly repaired) Amperite TD relay pulls in , it applies
> primary
> voltage through another relay to a number of transformers...one being the
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> doing their thing. At this point there *should* be little load on this
> line. Should they all light at roughly the same brilliance?
>
>
> Thanks, John K5MO
>

Message-ID: <006401c9a503$40baaaf0$fa9e480c@KB6NAX>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 17:00:01 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gas voltage regulaltors operate on the principle of ion multiplication which
results in a relatively constant voltage drop through a range of currents.
Explaining the physics is beyond my paygrade. Adding parallel resistors
would degrade the effective regulation instead of "evening things up." The
reason one tube glows brighter, assuming each tube is operating within its
5-30mA regulating current range with its correct voltage that does not vary
more than a few percent over the current range, is because that tube has a
different gas mixture. Some OB2's use primarily neon and glow a bright
orange. Others use primarily argon and glow a dimmer bluish violet. Check
that each tube is regulating properly or, as suggested, replace the odd tube
with one that is less conspicuous.

Arden Allen
KB6NAX

Adopt a shelter dog,
save an innocent life,
and make a friend forever =:-)

From: "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: OB2 function
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 21:09:39 -0500
Message-ID: <397DB491DA854E0FB73D32BFC0150713@cyrus>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Group,

Resistors across things only work for capacitors.

Think about what happens if one of those 0B2 tubes fails to light.
What is it that's gonna rise from 300 volts to a kilovolt? Will
the caps on that line handle that voltage?

Gas regulators don't necessarily 'burn out' when they get bright,
like incandescent bulbs. I don't know how they fail, when there's
three times the running volts to start them.

Anybody *know* how gas regulators fail?

Is the bright 0B2 a different brand than the others? Maybe with
fewer parts blocking the light?

Meanwhile, if the volts are right, what's the problem?

Bill Hawkins

Message-ID: <1F0F102ADB5744AD89046E67F3180E69@gateway>
From: "Sandy" <ebjr37@charter.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: OB2 function
Date: Sat, 14 Mar 2009 23:32:56 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="iso-8859-1";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I did some experiments on some of these a long time ago. Think tey were 0D3/VR150's. Anyway, I played with them with a big wirewound resistor in series and ran things up to around 100 ma for a short period. They get very hot eventually! Didn't test them until breakdown but some day I'm gonna have to do that. The voltage drop will increase somewhat when they get overloaded. As I remember it drifts around with heat too as I remember. Should have made notes as that's been 40 odd years ago or more. The gas mixtures determine the drop. I know they use Argon and Neon but don't know what else. Terman 's Radio Engineer's Handbook book tells something about ionization voltages for various gases I think. Most of the mercury vapor rectifiers have a drop of only about 10-15 volts. I do know that if mercury vapor tubes are overloaded the ion bombardment of the cathode damages the tube. The old 0Z4 cold cathode rectifiers' get very hot if fully "loaded". Anyway, I have seen nothing about what gases exactly are used in the VR tubes. In an octal regulator tubeyou can see the glow start in one area and "crawl" over the entire inner surface of the cylinder covering it completely at maximium permissable current.

I'll have to do research and see if I can find out what gases/mixtures are used and why. I think it is due to the range the voltage remains stable. Neon tubes seem to have a larger 'range' of voltage around 50-60 volts I think. The 0A2's , 0B2's etc. usually stay within around 3% or less. Should be interesting to find out why!

Anyway, in a nutshell, that's about my knowledge not knowing what gases/mixtures that are used exactly. Anyone beating me to the info, let us all know.

73,

Sandy 5TVW

----- Original Message -----
From: "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 14, 2009 9:09 PM
Subject: RE: OB2 function

> Group,
>
> Resistors across things only work for capacitors.
>
> Think about what happens if one of those 0B2 tubes fails to light.
> What is it that's gonna rise from 300 volts to a kilovolt? Will
> the caps on that line handle that voltage?
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> Anybody *know* how gas regulators fail?
>
> Is the bright 0B2 a different brand than the others? Maybe with
> fewer parts blocking the light?
>
> Meanwhile, if the volts are right, what's the problem?
>
> Bill Hawkins
>

Message-ID: <9904142.1237167362876.JavaMail.root@mswamui-
thinleaf.atl.sa.earthlink.net>
Date: Sun, 15 Mar 2009 21:36:02 -0400 (EDT)
From: Richard Dillman <ddillman@igc.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Video: KSM TTY Operations
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I've posted a new video of KSM TTY operations at:

http://tinyurl.com/djqnts

This shows two Model 28's at the receive site copying the KSM press and weather
being sent from the transmit site about 20 miles south.

RD

==========
Richard Dillman, W6AWO
Chief Operator, Coast Station KSM

Maritime Radio Historical Society
http://www.radiomarine.org
==========

Message-ID: <CBD7742D56DD415B98EE68EE85221C2D@ENGR2>
From: "Paul Kraemer" <elespe@lisco.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: dow key
Date: Sun, 15 Mar 2009 20:51:21 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="Windows-1252";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Group
I am looking for the DowKey dpdt relay to use with a linear
Coil voltage---just about any is ok, prefer low volt dc
Connectors UHF type
Purchase or swap???
Thanks
Paul K0UYA

Message-ID: <9C0A0D8488B64541AEC3F9D143ADBBD2@wilsonspc>
From: "Wilson Lamb" <infomet@embarqmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: <boatanCHORS@theporch.com>
Subject: 1L4 Tube
Date: Mon, 16 Mar 2009 09:28:57 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
     boundary="----=_NextPart_000_0030_01C9A619.A1D62910"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_0030_01C9A619.A1D62910
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Does anyone have an extra, or two??
Wilson
W4BOH
------=_NextPart_000_0030_01C9A619.A1D62910
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

------=_NextPart_000_0030_01C9A619.A1D62910--

Message-ID: <49BE554A.9080508@bobkemp.com>
Date: Mon, 16 Mar 2009 08:34:02 -0500
From: Robert Kemp <bkemp@bobkemp.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: parting out Swan 500c & Galaxy For Sale
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
 boundary="------------030201030501070601090903"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
--------------030201030501070601090903
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Parting out a Swan 500C If anyone needs something. Meter, 1 small knob
and dial are gone. Cabinet 1/2 ways decent. THis is a early model with
the 6BN8 under the chasis.
Also have a Galaxy L2000 linear without the 10 6HF5's. Power supply and
rig are around 8+ on the 10 scale. Power supply works and is wired for
220. Original manual $100 plus shipping.
Bob
wa0vrc

--------------030201030501070601090903
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
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* *

--------------030201030501070601090903--

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 4255
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